

# Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Tuesday, December 6, 1864.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**—We publish such portions of the proceedings of the Legislature as we think possess public interest.

On Thursday and Friday last several ballots were had for a Confederate Senator, without effecting an election. On the last ballot the vote stood: Read 67, Dortch 24, Gilmer 19, Ashe 16, Outlaw 10, Morehead 8, Shepherd 4, Smith 3 and Clingan 3. The House resolved to postpone further balloting till the 15th of December.

Rather than have further contention we hope all will unite on John A. Gilmer.

Since the assembling of the Legislature, the following State officers have been elected: C. H. Brogden, Comptroller; R. H. Battle, Jr., Auditor; Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer; Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools. All these officers were the former incumbents, and they were re-elected by an almost unanimous vote.

Several ballots have taken place for Secretary of State, without an election.

**THE PROPER COURSE.**—Mr. Fowle of Wake co., introduced some resolutions in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, on the subject of peace negotiations, which we hope will be adopted if the Legislature considers it prudent to make any declaration on the subject. A course of this kind may do good by undeciding many persons North and South. The following are Mr. Fowle's resolutions:

"Resolved, That the people of North Carolina are a law-loving and Constitution-abiding people; and that they believe that in every crisis which may arise, all constitutional modes of redress ought to be fairly tried and fully exhausted before any resort should be had to extreme measures, likely to terminate in civil strife and convert our already unhappy country into a scene of havoc and desolation.

"Resolved, That for the purpose of obtaining the independence of the Southern Confederacy, it is expedient, on all suitable occasions, to profess to negotiate with the enemy, and that the cause of humanity demands that the further effusion of blood should be stayed, or that at least an effort should be made to that effect.

"Resolved, That the President of the Confederate States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, being the constituted authority under the Constitution for the negotiation of Peace, is hereby requested to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of negotiating an honorable peace, and that publication thereof be made to the world.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the President of the Confederate States, to the Representatives in Congress, and also to the Governors of the several States composing the Confederacy, with a request that they be laid before their respective Legislatures, to the end that their co-operation may be secured in the attainment of this object.

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.**—We publish the Report of the Adjutant General of North Carolina. It will be seen that North Carolina has furnished to the Confederate Army, one hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and sixty troops. The voting population of the State is, ordinarily, eighty to one hundred thousand.

**S. C. THOMAS.**—The Governor of South Carolina, in his annual Message to the Legislature, states that South Carolina has furnished to the Confederate service at least sixty-five thousand troops. The voting population of the State is put down at forty-seven thousand. The Governor also states that he has not claimed as State officers, exempt from conscription, magistrates, deputy clerks, militia officers, and other officers, between the ages of 18 and 45. "Indeed," says the Governor, "the whole number claimed by the State, and not exempted by Confederate authority, will not exceed eighty-six, with the exception of the Soldiers' Boards of Relief, between 45 and 50, and these I have claimed only until the meeting of the Legislature."

The Governor recommends that the Legislature designate such officers as shall be exempt from Confederate conscription.

**CONGRESS.**—Nothing important has been done in Congress since our last report. Several important measures are under consideration, but none have received final action. The Senate passed a bill declaring four per cent. Bonds and Certificates receivable in payment of all taxes due and payable for the year 1864.

"We have provost marshals, enrolling officers, conscript officers, and post commanders in every city and town, and almost every village of the country; each provost marshal has his corps of officers and men; each enrolling and conscript officer has his officers and men; each post commander has his officers and men; and each and every one of them have their secret police, detectives, spies, or some other description of hangers-on, whose business it is to occasion as much annoyance as possible to everybody but themselves. Here we have the reason for the President's remarks that two-thirds of the army were absent from the front. In these bomb-proofs they are hid securely from the dangers and duties of the field, to the manifest annoyance of the good people of the country."—*Richmond Enquirer*.

And it is not the duty of the President or some one to abolish many of these offices, and use a few thousand of their occupants for more important purposes. It may be said that the men who are filling these positions are not fit for field service. If that is the case, then let the men go home and try and make something for themselves and families by producing provisions, &c. There is no real necessity for many of the officers and their attaches scattered throughout the country on government pay. If a man is unable to perform field service, why not let him stay on his farm or in his workshop until he is able, instead of keeping him at the beck and call of some provost marshal, post commander, or other useless officer? It is very bad policy to take a farmer from his plantation and place him on duty under some provost marshal in an interior town, where there is no necessity for either the marshal or his guard. Such has been done and is being done, and no one need be surprised at hearing complaints from the people while such a silly course is being practiced. Reform is demanded in this respect.

**NOTICE.**—Our patrons will please remember that we are doing a cash business. Our rule requires subscriptions, advertising and job work to be paid in advance. It is better for all to do business on the cash principle now.

Subscriptions will be received for six or twelve months, as may be desired.

Money may be sent to us by mail.

We return our thanks to our friend, H. A. Forney, Esq. of Catawba county, for copies of the Democrat which we advertised for last week.

**PEACE PROPOSITIONS.**—We are in favor of trying all lawful and constitutional means to negotiate a peace and secure the independence of the Confederate States, but we look upon such efforts as have been made by Mr. J. T. Leach, the member of Congress from the 3d District of North Carolina, as not only calculated to prolong the war and encourage the enemy to expect our submission, but as really disgraceful and shameful. Can Mr. Leach hope to bring the Yankees to terms by telling them that the people of the South acted wrong in seceding from the old Union? This is precisely what he does in the preamble to some resolutions he introduced in the House of Representatives on Friday the 25th of Nov. It seems to us that the man who would introduce such a preamble and resolutions must be either crazy or influenced by unpatriotic designs.

No State in the Confederacy is true to the cause of independence than North Carolina, and no people have done more to prosecute the war than have North Carolinians; and if suspicion has been entertained about her abroad, it is caused by the imprudent conduct of a few men like J. T. Leach.

In order that our readers may see Leach's resolutions, we copy them as follows:

"Whereas, the unfriendly, unjustifiable and unpatriotic interference of citizens of the non-slaveholding States in their popular assemblies, from the pulpits and by legislative enactments, with the reserved right of the States, provided in the Constitution of the United States and by the laws of Congress, has been the prolific cause of a cruel, bloody, and relentless war, that has no parallel in point of atrocity in the annals of the world, between a people professing the Christian religion;

"And whereas the citizens of the slave States, at an unguarded moment, under the influence of unwise counsel, without mature deliberation as to the fearful consequences, made the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States the occasion for precipitating the Confederate States out of the Union, which has been followed by a train of fearful consequences not contemplated by those who advocated the measure;

"And whereas, we the Representatives of the people of the Confederate States, desiring to place ourselves fairly before our constituents, our enemies and the civilized world, declare that it is our earnest desire that proper measures should be adopted by the respective Governments to secure an honorable, just and permanent peace, not incompatible with the principles as laid down in the Constitution of the United States, nor with the inalienable rights of freemen;

"Resolved, That the reserved rights of the States should be guarded with watchful and jealous vigilance, and that any attempt to infringe upon those rights should be resisted by all lawful and proper means.

"Resolved, That whenever the government of the United States shall signify its willingness to recognize the reserved rights of the States and guarantee to the citizens of the States their rights of property, as provided in the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, to the end that peace may be restored and our future happiness and prosperity perpetuated, we will agree to treat for peace, and that such terms of peace as may be agreed to by Commissioners appointed by the respective Governments, or by the States acting in their sovereign and independent character, and ratified by a majority of the people, shall constitute the bond of peace between the North and the South."

Immediately after the resolutions were read, a motion was made to reject them, and the yeas and nays being called, all the members of the House present voted to reject, except Messrs. Fuller, J. M. Leach, Ramsey, J. T. Leach, Logan, and Turner, all of North Carolina. Messrs. Fuller, Ramsey and J. M. Leach after the vote was announced, asked to change their votes, as they had voted against rejection under the apprehension that it would be regarded as a disavowal to an "honorable colleague" to have voted in the affirmative. [It is no time, when principle is involved, to be governed by mere courtesy.] But their votes were finally recorded in the affirmative, thus leaving only Turner, Logan, and J. T. Leach (the author of the resolutions) voting against their rejection.

Mr. Leach declares in his preamble that "the citizens of the slave States, at an unguarded moment, under the influence of unwise counsel, without mature deliberation as to the fearful consequences, made the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the U. S. the occasion for precipitating the Confederate States out of the Union." &c. Is that true? Certainly not. Who counselled North Carolina to secede? Wm. A. Graham, Geo. E. Badger, Judge Thos. Ruffin, John A. Gilmer, Weldon N. Edwards, Bedford Brown, and others, the most wise and prudent men in the State. They advocated and voted for an Ordinance of Secession. Does Leach consider their counsel "unwise," does he suppose that they acted at an "unguarded moment"?

The conduct of Mr. J. T. Leach, since he has been in Congress, goes far to justify the belief that he is deranged.

**STATE GEOLOGIST.**—We are pleased to learn that Washington C. Kerr, Professor of Chemistry and Geology, Davidson College, has been appointed by Gov. Vance State Geologist in the place of Dr. E. Emmons, deceased. Mr. Kerr is an enthusiastic and accomplished geologist, and we rejoice to see that a native North Carolinian, educated at our own University, has undertaken a duty so responsible and honorable, as that of developing the rich resources of the State.—*Raleigh Conservative*.

We are gratified to learn of Prof. Kerr's appointment. If it is necessary to have a State Geologist at this time, we know of no one better qualified for the position than Mr. Kerr. He is energetic, industrious and a gentleman of fine scientific attainments.

**TAX IN KIND.**—We are indebted to A. B. Downs, Esq., Agent, for the following statement of the tithe received at Charlotte, during the months of August, September, October and November, 1864:

2,744 bushels Wheat,  
2,605 " Oats,  
82 " Rye,  
51,460 pounds Hay,  
18,195 " Fodder,  
382 " Wool.

The largest return of wheat was 664 bushels, by A. B. Downs, Esq. The largest return of oats was 61 bushels, by W. F. Phifer, Esq. The largest return of wool was 254 pounds, by A. B. Davidson, Esq.—*Bulletin*.

The Virginia papers are in the habit of calling the North Carolina soldiers "Tar Heels." Tar is a sticky substance. Hence our North Carolina soldiers are not ashamed of the attempted sneer at them. They have always been found to stick and to the hardest fighting of any soldiers in the Confederacy. We are not ashamed of the title of "Tar Heels," and we do not think they are at all discontented at the sneer applied to them.—*Wilmington Journal*.

**SUPREME COURT.**—The Winter Term will commence on the second Monday in December, the 12th. Causes will be called by circuits, as heretofore arranged, but no weeks given. Applicants for license to practice in the County Courts or Superior Courts will be examined on the first day.—*Raleigh Confederate*.

The Yankees have been recently terribly excited by attempts to burn the Hotels in New York, and "rebel incendiaries" are haunting their imaginations. It is reported that in one night fire was set to all the principal Hotels in the city of New York.

Gen. Dix, the military commander in New York, issued the following order on the subject:

"A nefarious attempt was made last night to set fire to the principal hotels and other places of public resort in this city. If this attempt had succeeded, it would have resulted in a frightful sacrifice of property and life. The evidence of extensive combustion, and other facts disclosed to-day, show it to have been the work of rebel emissaries and agents. All such persons engaged in secret acts of hostility here can only be regarded as spies, subject to martial law and to the penalty of death. If they are detected, they will be immediately brought before a court martial or military commission, and if convicted, will be executed without the delay of a single day."

If the Yankees do not cease their cruel and barbarous war upon us, we hope arrangements will be made to carry fire as well as the sword into every city in the North.

The following list of Confederate prisoners from North Carolina, who have died in the Yankee prison at Elmira, New York, was furnished by a recently exchanged prisoner:

A. J. Padgett on I 3d N. C. Regt., Willis Whitehead on D 13th Regt., Jas. P. Parker on A 23d Regt., Wm. Adams on K and Jas. L. Green on H 30th Regt., Thos. J. Woodward on G 27th Regt., Stephen Heister on E and Saml. A. Edwards on G 28th Regt., Jackson Price on H 32d Regt., Rich'd. Lillard on G 45th Regt., Jacob Albright on F 1st Regt., Madison Wilfong on G 24th Battalion, Eli Peck on H 8th Regt., and John M. Gray a citizen of Randolph county.

The following North Carolinians died after reaching Savannah from Northern prisons: C. D. Shell on E 34th Regt., H. H. Howard on K 23d Regt., J. P. Price on I 33d Regt., J. A. W. Herndon on F 1st Regt., R. D. Hagar on G 52d Regt., A. Ashcraft on D 8th Regt., J. W. S. Floyd on G 23d Regt., D. M. Barefoot on H 18th Regt., W. Pettie on G 1st Regt., L. P. Meador on D 12th Regt.

The Charlotte Democrat is informed that Mrs. Mary Belk and her two daughters, of Union county, made the past season by their own work, 540 bushels of corn, besides wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, &c. This may be good work for Union, but Cleveland can beat it. We are informed that Mrs. Charles Byars, wife of a gallant soldier now in the army, her two daughters and son 16 years of age, made on the McAfee place on Buffalo, by their own labor, nine hundred bushels of corn, as well as all the other ceteras, mentioned by the Democrat. Neither one of the girls is more than 15 years of age. No danger of starvation while women and children can produce such crops as Mrs. Belk and Mrs. Byars.—*Shelby Eagle*.

Some few days since a small raiding party of Yankees passed through a portion of the Isle of Wight county. Three of the number stopped at a house where several ladies were residing, and requested that they should have a very fine horse saddled up, that was grazing in the yard at the time. One of them expressed great admiration of the animal, and was very anxious to see him under saddle. Suspecting their motive the lady of the house declined to accede to their request, but the servants were forced to obey their commands. As soon as the horse was saddled the spokesman of the party mounted him and was about to ride off, when he was attacked by the lady, dismounted and felled to the ground by a stick. Though she was struck several times by the fellow, she managed to keep him down, until her horse, frightened by the scuffle, ran away and escaped.—*Petersburg Express*.

**WIL, CHAR. AND RUTH. RAILROAD COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held in Lincoln, on Wednesday, 30th ultimo.

The meeting was organized by calling James M. Hutchison, of Mecklenburg, to the chair, and appointing V. A. McBee, of Lincoln, and James McCallum, of Wilmington, secretaries.

Although the attendance was thin, the majority of the stock was represented, and the usual business transacted.

R. H. Cowan, of Wilmington, was re-elected President, and the former Board of Directors, for the most part continued.

A resolution was passed, tendering the thanks of the stockholders to His Excellency, Gov. Vance, for his zealous efforts in behalf of the interests of the company.

The meeting adjourned to meet in Elizabethtown, Bladen co., in Oct., 1865.—*Charlotte Times*.

**PRIVATE LETTERS FROM LONDON AND LIVERPOOL** from prominent mercantile houses, to their correspondents in New York, say the Florida must be given up, or trouble ensue.

A Washington telegram of the 27th, states that eleven officers of the Florida had been sent on board the Wachusett, now lying in Hampton Roads, and that it is understood Commander Calen had been ordered to return to Bahia with the quasi prize, her officers and crew. A telegram dated the 27th, says this statement is without foundation; and another of the same date contains an official statement that the Florida had been run into by an army steamer and had sunk in nine fathoms water.

The Yankees, fearing that they would be compelled by foreign nations to return the steamer Florida to the Confederate authorities, have sunk her by permitting another steamer to run into her. Of course they will say it was accidental.

**FROM EAST TENNESSEE.**—A special dispatch from Mossy Creek, 28th, via Jonesboro, 30th, says Sherman ordered every house in East Tennessee to be burned and the country desolated. The Union citizens held an indignation meeting in Knoxville, of which they notified Sherman, but he refused to rescind the order. This information is derived from Union citizens from Knoxville. There is great excitement among the people.

Current rumor says Cumberland Gap is evacuated and the troops gone to Knoxville.

**LOSS OF THE SCHOONER BERTHA.**—On Friday night, the 25th, the British Schooner Bertha, Captain Ten Broeck from Nassau, laden with sugar, coffee and rope, passed through the blockading fleet off Savannah, and passed by Fort Pulaski. Soon after daylight Saturday morning after turning a point of land she suddenly found herself alone in the very midst of Colonel Mulford's vessels engaged in carrying away Federal prisoners exchanged at this point. The Captain at once supposed that Savannah had fallen, that escape was hopeless, and with the crew, hastily abandoned the vessel, without casting anchor or setting fire to her. She was thus left adrift, and the Federals from Fort Pulaski took possession of her with her entire cargo.—*Charleston Mercury*.

Apprehensions exist at Washington that the War Department will be fired by rebel incendiaries, and measures have been taken to prevent it.

## Latest News.

If Sherman should succeed in reaching the sea-coast it amounts to a barren victory, if retreating through the State of Georgia can be called a victory. It is nothing but an abandonment of Georgia and Alabama on the part of the enemy, and an acknowledgment that they could not hold their position in the interior of those States. Besides it is an abandonment of the greater part of Tennessee, and leaves Hood master of the situation in that direction, who, at last accounts, was driving the Yankees into Nashville. Hood's captures in Tennessee far overbalance Sherman's achievements since he evacuated Atlanta. The whole operation has greatly diminished the Yankee army, while the Confederate army has been considerably increased.

## FROM GEORGIA.

The very latest intelligence from the direction of Louisville reports the enemy as still in statu quo. No move towards this city had been made, the public rumor to the contrary notwithstanding.

An escaped Confederate prisoner states that he mingled freely with Kilpatrick and his crew. The Yankee General and his official satellites made no concealment of their objective point, which they proclaimed to be Savannah. All reliable accounts seem to picture the enemy's force down at thirty thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry. We are amply able to take care of any such numbers.

Telegraphic communication between this place and Savannah, by way of Millen, was interrupted to-day. The reports we have from below state that the head of Sherman's main column reached Millen to-day.

General Wheeler writes that he has shipped Kilpatrick throughout holding up his hands. He has taken a great many prisoners, because the Yankees, feeling that they deserved death, have refused to surrender. A very considerable number have permanently joined plantations in the counties of Darke and Jefferson.—*AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST*, Dec. 2.

## THE FIGHT NEAR GRAHAMVILLE, S. C.

The fight of Wednesday near Grahamville, resulted in the signal repulse of the enemy. It lasted six hours, from 11 in the forenoon to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy retreated, leaving over 500 dead and wounded on the field, besides those carried off. Our loss was estimated at 100 men killed, and 800 prisoners, eighty to ninety wounded. The enemy made several desperate assaults, advancing boldly and in good order to our breastworks, discharging volley after volley of musketry at our troops, who retained their position with unflinching firmness, while our batteries mowed the enemy down with grape and canister.

Our casualties are reported to be principally among the Georgia militia, who are said to have behaved with distinguished gallantry.

General G. W. Smith commanded on the field in person. The battle-ground we learn was about four miles from the railroad and three miles from the village of Grahamville. At last accounts the enemy had fallen back three miles and were shelling from their gunboats at Boy's Landing, evidently to prevent our troops from following them up.

It was also reported that they were receiving reinforcements, and a renewal of the fight was expected Thursday, but the Yankees showed no disposition for another advance, and our troops, following them up, were contented with keeping a close watch on their movements.

The enemy, we learn, have made some additional demonstrations towards Coosawhatchie and at Bee Creek. It is highly probable that they will make another trial before embarking in their gun-boats.—*Charleston Courier*, 2d.

The following official dispatch relates to this fight: GRAHAMVILLE, S. C., Dec. 2.—A force of infantry, artillery and cavalry under Foster attempted to gain the railroad at this point, but were met and repulsed. A force of marines under Dahlgren attempted to gain the railroad at Coosawhatchie, but were met by Lee's creek and repulsed.

[It is presumed that this movement of the Yankees was made for the purpose of co-operating with Sherman's operations.]

**SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.**

Maj-Gen. Rosser, on Monday the 28th ult., made a successful descent on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and vicinity. The following dispatch from Gen. Lee explains the result:

**HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 2, 1864.**  
Gen. Early reports that Rosser with Payne's and his own brigades, on the 27th ult., encountered near Moorefield a small party of the enemy. He captured 40 prisoners and one piece of artillery. On the 28th, he surprised and captured Fort Kelly on New Creek, with four field pieces, four siege guns, between 700 and 800 prisoners, a large number of horses and mules, and eight stand of colors. He destroyed 200 wagons, and a quantity of commissary stores. He brought off the field pieces and some wagons, spiked the siege guns and destroyed the carriages.

He also captured Piedmont, destroyed all the government buildings, containing a number of engines; burnt several bridges and did considerable damage to the railroad. Also collected several hundred head of cattle. He lost two killed and three wounded. The boldness and energy exhibited by Rosser, and the conduct of his men deserve much praise.

[Signed] R. E. Lee, General.

## YANKEE RAID ON STONY CREEK.

On the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad.

The raid of the enemy on Stony Creek day before yesterday, was a matter of surprise to many of the community. The main facts are all that have transpired, and for full details we shall have to wait until to-day.

On Thursday morning the enemy in large force, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, moved down the Jerusalem Plank road, and diverged thence across the country, crossing the Notaway river road. They then pushed on to the station towards Stony Creek Station, before which they appeared about 12 o'clock in the day.

We had some fortifications at the Creek, constructed to guard the bridge at that point, as well as to protect the government stores, more or less of which are constantly on hand there. These works were manned by a very small force—some three or four hundred men—with few or no pieces of artillery. On arriving near the station, the enemy's artillery was at once placed in eligible positions, and opened on the fortifications, while the infantry and cavalry succeeded in flanking and almost surrounding the place. The garrison fought the overpowering odds as long as they saw any hope, and then attempted to save themselves, but upwards of two hundred were captured, and the enemy were soon in possession of the station and bridge.

The work of destruction was at once commenced, and the railroad and government depots, together with the bridge were soon in flames, and entirely destroyed. We have not learned whether the other buildings belonging to private parties were burned or not. The bridge, which is a large, substantial structure, will prove a heavy loss to the railroad company, independent of other losses they suffered. We understand several cars—perhaps a full train—were captured and burned.

The government loses several thousand bushels of corn, some wheat, flour, bacon and forage. The enemy did not find as large a quantity of government stores as they had, and only a few small quantities of corn and forage for the cavalry only are allowed to collect there at any time. Being nearer to the creek than any other depot, their supplies are more easily delivered.

It was fully one o'clock before our forces could be gotten in readiness to march upon the raiding party, at which hour, General W. F. H. Lee's division of cavalry moved. General Lee arrived at Stony Creek, however, too late to find the enemy retreating, and indisposed to give battle. Some skirmishing ensued, our forces captured a few prisoners, and inflicted some loss in killed and wounded upon the Yankees. General Lee's division, however, so rapidly that they were compelled to leave their dead and most of their wounded behind. He continued to press them, and at last accounts was in rapid pursuit, harassing their rear.—*PETERSBURG EXPRESS* of Saturday.

## DEATH OF GEN. GRACIE.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Brigadier General Archibald Gracie, of Alabama. He was killed near the Arch yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, while inspecting the lines. At the moment of his death, he was looking through his glasses at the enemy's works, with the upper portion of his head exposed. The minnie balls were flying around very rapidly, and shells were bursting in every direction. He fell at the explosion of one of the latter, pierced through the head by a ball—he shall be buried with honor.—*PETERSBURG EXPRESS*, 3d.

## FROM WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

**RAID ON PIEDMONT SPRINGS.**—We learn from the Route Agent on the Western Road, that a tory raid was made on Piedmont Springs, in Burke county, on the night of the 29th November, resulting in a serious loss of property to Mr. Lindsay, the proprietor of the Springs. There were about twenty persons in the company. They spent the night at the Springs, faring well, and did not make known their business until after breakfast next morning. They captured two wagons and teams, and pillaged the place of all moveable property. They also carried off the negroes, but they have since returned. Mr. Lindsay estimates his loss at about \$20,000. The Springs are 15 miles above Morganton.—*Salisbury Watchman*.

**A RAID.**—A raiding party of Yankees, torpedoes and deserters four days ago penetrated to within twenty-seven miles of Spartanburg—destroyed the furniture of Dr. Columbus Mills, (in Polk county, N. C.) took him prisoner, stole thirteen horses and played havoc generally. They then visited the plantation of Mr. Erwin, two miles this side, and it is said treated it in a similar manner, after which they retired. The alarm is said to have subsided. Would it not be well for citizens of all classes to organize themselves for defence against these sudden dashes, and as our forefathers did, inflict summary punishment on the offenders.—*Columbia Carolinian*, Dec. 1st.

The house of Rufus M. Edney, Esq., at Edneyville, Henderson county, was visited on Sunday night last by 25 or 30 armed men, and plundered of four or five thousand dollars worth of property. They shot at Mr. Edney some eight or ten times, but he escaped uninjured. This is the second or third "clergy" that has been made upon him. Henderson and Transylvania counties seem to be pretty effectually in the hands of the "free dealers."—*Asheville News*, 24th.

## REMEMBER THE SOLDIERS.

**NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 26, 1864.**  
Bro. Bell: I will leave Salisbury the 23d of December for the army. Boxes or packages, left at Salisbury, Stateville, Lexington, Thomasville or Greensboro, for the 48th Regiment, I will cheerfully carry through to Petersburg. The companies from Moore and Chatham, can send their boxes or packages in the care of some citizen from Morrisville and Durhams to Greensboro and I will get them there. The Union co. companies can send their boxes to Salisbury in the care of some citizen, and I will take charge of them there. Here is a good chance to send a nice Christmas present to your friends in the Regiment. Embrace it.

The Fayetteville Observer will please notice this for the benefit of the Moore and Chatham co. companies. The Western Democrat for the benefit of the Union co. companies. The Iredell Express for the company from Iredell.

Yours truly, C. PLYLER,

Chap. 48th N. C. Troops.

Gen. McClellan has been appointed Engineer in Chief of Morris and Essex Railway, at a salary of \$25,000 per year.

## MARRIED.

In Providence, Mecklenburg county, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Capt. John G. Grier of 49th N. C. Regiment, to Miss Mary R. Fincher. In Mecklenburg county, on the 24th ult., by Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Sergt. J. G. Johnston of Co. F, 1st N. C. Cavalry, to Miss Mary Eliza Barnett. On the 24th ult., by the Rev. W. S. Pharr, Mr. Jos. Smith of Cabarrus county, to Miss Martha T. Johnston of Mecklenburg.

In Monroe, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Lieut. D. F. Armfield of 1st N. C. Cavalry, to Miss Ellen E., daughter of H. M. Houston, Esq.

## Head'rs Reserve, N. C.,

RALEIGH, Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders, No. 14.  
All members of the Senior Reserves of N. C., who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay. County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By order of Lieut. Gen. Holmes: JNO. W. HINDSdale, JNO. A. Gen'l.

## REHOBOTH FURNACE,

In Blast, 3 miles north-east of Iron Station, Lincoln co., N. C.

The proprietors are prepared to do Casting of all kinds.

Address, SHIPP & REINHARDT, Iron P.O., N. C.

Dec. 5, 1864. 1f

## \$100 REWARD

Will be given for a MARE MULE, gray color, some ten years old. She was stolen from the stable of Rev. R. Burwell on the night of the 29th ult.

Dec. 5, 1864. 2t R. I. McDOWELL.

## NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Rev. R. H. Lafferty, deceased, all persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will come forward and make payment, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Dec. 5, 1864. 4t E. C. WALLIS, Executor.

## NOTICE.

All persons who have not paid their Tax-in-Kind, in whole or in part, for the year 1863, are notified that the estimates are in my hands for collection in money.